

상악동암에서 Sulindac Sulfide에 의한 세포소멸 기전

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Sulindac Sulfide-induced Apoptosis is Caspase 3-Dependent in Maxillary Cancer Cells

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : Head and neck cancer is the sixth most common cancer in human body. Squamous cell cancer (SCC) accounts for most of sinonasal cancers. Prediction of cancer development and induction of cell death are thought to account for the conquest of maxillary sinus cancer. Little is known about its biochemical mechanism(s) of cell death. Recently, human epidemiological and clinical intervention indicate that nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) and the cyclooxygenase (COX) inhibitor have chemopreventive activity against colorectal cancer. We examined what kind of NSAIDs induce death of maxillary sinus cancer cells. **Materials and Method** : Human maxillary sinus cancer cells were treated with NSAIDs. The NSAIDs-induced cell death was measured by Flow cytometry (FACS). To know whether sulindac sulfide-induced cell death is apoptosis or necrosis, we carried out Western blot analysis using anti-poly ADP-ribosyl polymerase (PARP) IgG and caspase 3 assay. We also measured cell survival rate using general caspases inhibitor, Z-VAD-fmk. **Results** : Treatment of human maxillary sinus cancer cells with sulindac sulfide resulted in a dose-dependent cell death, and induction of apoptosis. General caspases inhibitor, Z-VAD-fmk potentiated the apoptosis inhibitory effect of sulindac sulfide. **Conclusion** : These results suggest that the inhibition of caspases is responsible for a part of the induction of apoptosis by sulindac sulfide. Inhibition of caspase 3 activity may, therefore, be a useful biochemical target for the development of chemopreventive and chemotherapeutic drugs for maxillary sinus cancer. (Korean J Otolaryngol 2002;45:1157-61)

KEY WORDS : Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs · Sulindac · Apoptosis · Caspases.

Non - steroidal anti - inflammatory drugs(NSAIDs)
cyclooxygenase(COX) 1 2³⁾
COX - 1 COX - 2
, COX - 1
COX - 2³⁾
NSAIDs가³⁻⁵⁾
NSAIDs가
가
NSAIDs가⁶⁾
NSAIDs가

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NSAIDs가
sulindac sulfide
cascade caspase
ase 가 .
Propidium iodide(PI), sulindac sulfide, indomethacin,
Acetaminophenol, Diclofenac, Ibuprofen, Aspirin
Sigma (St. Louis, MO) , Z - VAD - fmk
caspase 3 Promega (Madison, WI)
Anti - Activated - PARP Cell Sig-
naling (Beverly, MA) , anti - tubulin
Calbiochem (San Diego, CA) .
(HN5 cells,)
DMEM (GIBCO BRL ; Rockville, MD) 10%
(FBS ; GIBCO BRL) 가 37 5% CO₂
NSAIDs
NSAIDs가
, Sulindac sulfide, indomethacin,
Acetaminophenol, Diclofenac, Ibuprofen, Aspirin
24 FACS
HN5 5 × 10⁵/35 mm plate
plating DMEM 10% FBS 5% CO₂
1 × 10⁶ 가 0.2% FBS가
DMEM sulindac
sulfide, indomethacin, acetaminophenol, diclofenac, ib-
uprofen, aspirin . 24 floating
Fluorescence activated cell scan(FACS)
tube(Falcon ; Franklin Lakes, NJ)
trypsin plate FACS
tube (800 × g, 5) propidium io-
dide 가 FACS (Applied Biosystems ;
Foster City, CA) PI가
, Cell Quest software(Applied Biosystems
; Foster City, CA)
3

Western blot
Sulindac sulfide
(necrosis)
marker poly ADP - ribosyl polymerase(PARP)
western blot . NSAIDs 24
floating microtube
lysis buffer[250 mM Tris - Cl(pH
6.5), 2% SDS, 4% - mercaptoethanol, 0.02% BPB, 10%
Glycerol] , 10~15% poly acrylamide
gel . Polyvinylidene difluoride me-
mbrane(PVDF ; Millipore, Bedford, MA)
5% TBS -
T[50 mM Tris - Cl(pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 0.5% Tw-
een 20] - activated PARP IgG -
tubulin IgG 1 : 1,000~1 : 3,000 12
TBS - T 5
TBS - T Horse - ra-
dish peroxidase conjugated anti - rabbit IgG anti -
mouse IgG 1 : 3,000
(ECL ; Amersham - Pharmacia,
Piscataway, NJ) X -
Caspase general Z - VAD - fmk
PARP caspase
caspase Z - VAD - fmk
, FACS . 1 × 10⁶
가 0.2% FBS가 DMEM
Z - VAD - fmk 0.2% DMEM
2 NSAID . 24
FACS .
Caspase 3
0.2% FBS가 DMEM
Z - VAD - fmk 0.2% DMEM
2 NSAID . Trypsin
harvest 4 450 × g 10
15 4 15,000 × g 20
. Ac - Asp - Glu - Val - Asp -
pNA 37 4 . 405 nm
caspase ELISA reader
3

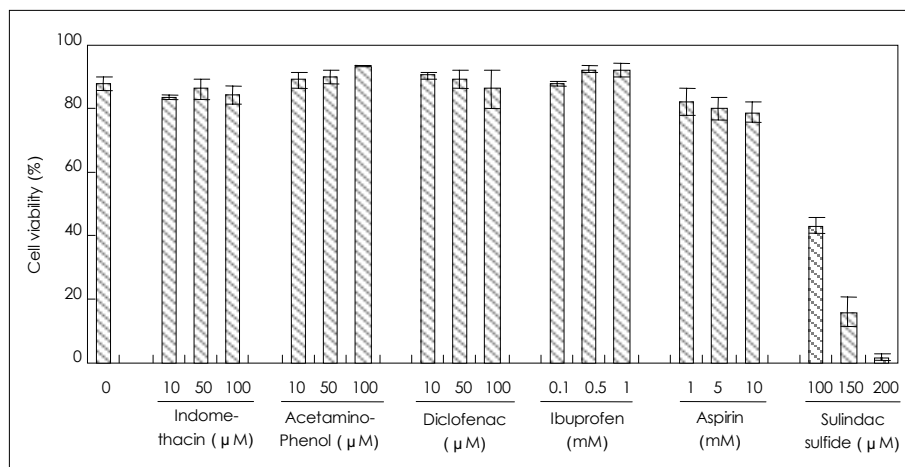


Fig. 1. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs-induced cell death in HN5 cells. Maxillary cancer cells, HN5, were treated with NSAIDs for 24 hours and cells were harvested for FACS using PI. The figures shown are representative of three independent experiments.

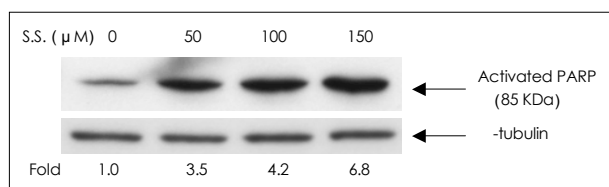


Fig. 2. Sulindac sulfide-induced apoptosis. Maxillary cancer cells, HN5, were treated for 24 hrs with the indicated concentration (μM) of sulindac sulfide. Cells were harvested and lysed and then total proteins were collected for Western blot analysis. Anti-activated PARP antibody did not react with full length PARP. -tubulin was employed as an internal control. The activities were indicated after correction for the same amount using the -tubulin of the cell lysates to standardize the values. The figures shown are representative of three independent experiments.

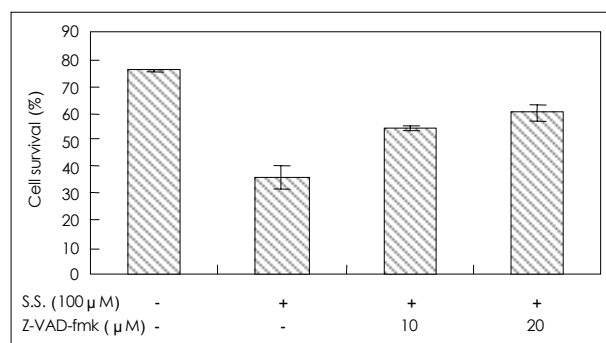


Fig. 3. Sulindac sulfide-induced caspase-dependent apoptosis. Cells were pretreated for 2 hrs with the indicated concentration (μM) of Z-VAD-fmk and then stimulated for 24 hrs with sulindac sulfide prior to collection for FACS. The figures shown are representative of three independent experiments.

Sulindac sulfide indomethacin, Acetaminophen, Diclofenac, Ibuprofen, Aspirin, sulindac sulfide (Fig. 1).

가 PARP 116 Kda 85 Kda 16 Kda 7) PARP 85 Kda . Sulindac sulfide 24 , anti - activated PARP Western blot . Sulindac sulfide 가 가 PARP가 가 (Fig. 2).

Caspase Z - VAD - fmk sulindac sulfide , Z - VAD - fmk 가 (Fig. 3).

Z - VAD - fmk sulindac sulfide (Fig. 4). PARP Caspase effect caspase caspase 3 caspase 3 8)

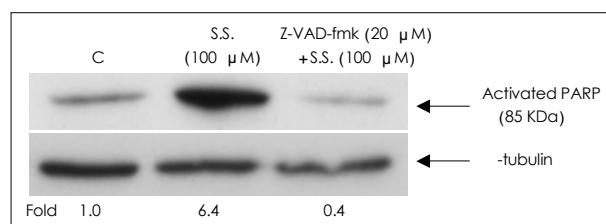


Fig. 4. Effects of Z-VAD-fmk on sulindac sulfide-induced activation of PARP. Cells were pretreated for 2 hrs with 20 μM of Z-VAD-fmk and then stimulated for 24 hrs with sulindac sulfide prior to collection of total proteins for Western blot analysis. -tubulin was employed as an internal control. The activities were indicated after correction for the same amount using the -tubulin of the cell lysates to standardize the values. The figures shown are representative of three independent experiments.

Sulindac sulfide caspase 3 (Ac - DEVD - pNA) 405 nm . Sulindac sulfide 가 Z - VAD - fmk sulindac sulfide (Fig. 5).

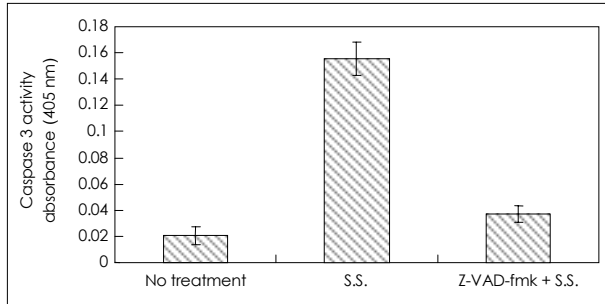


Fig. 5. Sulindac sulfide-induced caspase 3-dependent apoptosis. Cells were pretreated for 2 hrs with 20 μ M Z-VAD-fmk and then stimulated for 24 hrs with sulindac sulfide prior to collection for Caspase 3 analysis. Cell extracts were tested for caspase 3 activity according to conditions described in "Materials and method". The figures shown are representative of three independent experiments.

NSAIDs 가 sulindac sulfide

,⁶⁾ sulindac sulfide

. NSAIDs sulindac sulfide sulindac sulfone

, sulindac sulfide COX

sulindac sulfone COX

,⁶⁾ sulindac sulfide

sulindac sulfone

,⁶⁾⁹⁻¹¹⁾

indomethacin, acetaminophenol, diclofenac, ibuprofen, aspirin sulindac sulfide가

NSAIDs

NSAIDs COX

sulindac sulfide COX - 2가

.(data not shown).

sulindac sulfide COX -

2

Baek NSAIDs NSAID -

activated gene 1(NAG - 1) proapopt-

otic antitumorigenic 가

,¹²⁾¹³⁾

sulindac sulfide NAG -

1 (data not shown).

sulindac sulfide COX - 2

NAG - 1

sulindac sulfide

caspase 3 poly ADP - ribosyl po-

lymerase(PARP)가 . Mitochondria

pathway cytochrome C가

mitochondria intermembrane space ATP/

dATP, procaspase 9, apoptotic protease activating

factor - 1 3 active caspase 9

,¹⁴⁾ caspase 9 ca-

spase 3 caspase caspase 3 activation

, caspase 3 PARP

,¹²⁾ Bcl - 2

Bcl - XL mitochondrial cytochrome C

. Bcl -

2 family proapoptotic member Bid Bax

mitochondrial cytochrome C

가 ,¹⁴⁾ caspase(s) Z -

VAD - fmk caspase 3

caspase(s)가

Ghose primary culture

cell selenium Fas가

,¹⁵⁾

Fas T

,¹⁶⁾ Fas - lignad/Fas

,¹⁷⁾ DNA alkylating agent¹⁸⁾

. Fas

sulindac sulfide (data not shown).

NSAID sulindac sulfide

caspase 3

sulindac sulfide

가 ,

가

: Nonsteroidal anti - inflammatory drugs · Su-

lindac · Caspase.

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